

Vol. XXXIII. No. 10, 177.

MORE SPANISH CRUELTY.

FIFTY-SEVEN ADDITIONAL VICTIMS.
ONLY FOUR OR FIVE PRISONERS SET AT LIBERTY—
EXTENSIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS THROUGHOUT
THIS COUNTRY—GREAT EXCITEMENT HERE AND
ABROAD.

There can be no doubt that at least fifty-seven additional prisoners, taken from the Virginia, have been executed, making 110 now known to be dead. The steamer seems to have had about 170 souls on board, all of whom, with the exception of 18, have been condemned to death. Of the 18 prisoners, only four or five have been set at liberty by the Court at Santiago de Cuba; about 14 have been condemned to the chain-gang. Of those already executed, an important list of the officers and crew, 37 in all, shot on the 7th of November, is received from Havana. Respecting the policy of the Government the Secretary of the Navy has made himself especially prominent by his naval preparations. After a Cabinet meeting yesterday, great activity was displayed among naval authorities. Orders were given for Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to leave Norfolk Navy-Yard on Monday, in the flagship Worcester, for Havana. Most of the Navy-Yards of the country are actively engaged in naval preparations, particularly that at Brooklyn, from which the Kansas has already taken her departure, under sealed orders, but undoubtedly for service in Cuban waters. Much excitement exists, not only through the country, but also in England and Spain. The press of London urges us to vigorous measures, and the language of a Madrid journal, brought us by telegram from Madrid, is very conciliatory.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

FIFTY-SEVEN PRISONERS SHOT ON NOV. 10—ONLY
FOUR OR FIVE PRISONERS SET AT LIBERTY—
HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The trials of all the prisoners
taken on board the Virginia have been concluded.
Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these,
several were engineers or firemen, who were in-
nocent of the destination of the expedition, and four
or five will be set at liberty. The others will prob-
ably be condemned to the chain-gang.

Evening.—The Diario de Cienfuegos says 57 of the
Virginia captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th
inst. No particulars of these additional executions
have yet been made public here.

OPINIONS IN SPAIN.

A SPANISH JOURNAL ON THE EXECUTIONS—THE
NECESSITY FOR AVOIDING THE RUIN OF SPANISH
REPUBLICANISM.

MADRID, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The *Imparcial* has a long article to-day on the
executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it
is not possible for the United States Government to
make any demand on Spain in consequence of these
proceedings. It argues that the great majority of
the American people want to see the Spanish
Republic united and successful. President Grant
and his advisers know this and are not likely to im-
poverish the hopes of Republicanism in Spain by pre-
cipitating a complication abroad when internal
troubles demand all his strength.

OPINIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOURNALISTS HOPE THAT WE WILL
AVENGE THE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The shooting of the crew and passengers of the
steamship Virginia is commented on at length by
the London morning journals, all of which express
the hope that the executions will be avenged by the
Government of the United States.

POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

INDICATIONS OF FIRMNESS—THE NECESSITY OF PRO-
TECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS—OUR NAVAL OFFICERS
TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
CAPTURE AND EXECUTIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It can be stated on official
authority that while the present naval preparations
do not mean war against Spain or Cuba, they are
significant of the determination of this Government
to protect American interests at any hazard, and to
prevent in the future such massacres as those which
followed the capture of the Virginia, and which
shook the entire civilized world.

Experience has shown that the Spanish Govern-
ment cannot enforce its own decrees in the island of
Cuba, and therefore it becomes imperative on the
United States to protect its citizens from Cuban
ferocity. Emboldened by late events it is not im-
probable that such massacres as those which have
lately taken place may be repeated on citizens of
the United States, about whose nationality there is
no doubt, and without granting the just request
to stay proceedings until all the facts involved in
the seizure and the trials could be clearly ascer-
tained. Besides, our citizens in Cuba have suffered
much from embargoes and confiscations without
remedy from either Spain or the authorities of the
island.

The patience of our Government seems to be ex-
hausted, and as nothing effective can be depended
upon from the Spanish Government, notwithstanding
its friendly feelings toward the United States, the
law of self-protection is recognized by our Govern-
ment as applicable to the present condition of af-
fairs.

There is among all the prominent officers of our
Government an earnestness in the preparations now
in progress to meet all questions practically as they
arise. Instead of depending on the Spanish officers
for the transmission of communications from our
Consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval
officers will be instructed to inquire diligently and
closely into the condition of the affairs of the island
and promptly report the facts to the proper depart-
ment. Our Government is now waiting to hear
what the Spanish Government will do in response to
our earnest protest against the outrage perpetrated
against the victims of the Virginia. Here the mat-
ter rests for the present.

It can be stated on the authority of the President
himself that he did not, as reported, personally write
a dispatch to Gen. Sickles, directing the offer of our
cooperation to be made to the President of Spain in
governments to control the Cubans. Nothing of the
kind has ever been suggested, the United States re-
lying on their own power to protect their interests
without alliance with Spain, who has shown herself
to be almost if not entirely powerless to enforce
compliance, even with reasonable demands, in the
island of Cuba, the authorities of which are in most
cases acting independently of all control of the home
government.

The Secretary of State has received no further
particulars of the Virginia massacre, with the ex-
ception of the dispatch from Consul-General Hall,
showing that the executions were precipitated by
the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in
order to anticipate any interference on the part of
the home Government. Evidence accumulates
from these facts. Late this evening official dis-
patches were received from Consul-General Hall
at Havana, but they contain no allusion what-
ever to any further executions than those re-
ported on the mornings of the 4th, 7th,
8th, and 9th inst., and from this it seems probable
that there have been no other executions, and the rumors
to that effect to-day are believed to be unfounded.
Consul-General Hall, however, experiences much

difficulty in obtaining accurate information from
the Spanish authorities. Minister Sickles was to
have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister
of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday after-
noon at 4 o'clock, but in consequence
of the arrival in that city of the news of
further executions after the murder of the first four
prisoners, the Spanish officials expressing intense
regret and horror at the circumstance, suggested to
Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the
intended council, and accordingly a brief postponement
has been arranged. An incorrect impression
has been circulated that Secretary Fish had asserted
that in case the Virginia was captured in British
waters it would be necessary for England
to hold Spain responsible for the violation
of her jurisdiction, and that this Government would
make such requirement. Such, however, is not the
case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain
responsible for the insult to our flag, no matter
whether the act occurred in British, American, or
Spanish waters. The question of England holding
Spain responsible for an insult to our flag in British
waters, if it should prove to be within a marine
league of British territory, is one of secondary and
minor consideration not entering at all into the
present consideration.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MORE VIGOROUS MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE
SECRETARIES OF WAR AND OF THE NAVY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Cuban situation, so
far as our Government is concerned, is unchanged.
The Cabinet spent the entire time of its session,
nearly three hours, on the subject of the Virginia
and the murder of her crew, but no decision was
reached for want of fuller information. All the
members of the Cabinet, with the exception
of Mr. Fish, are disposed to be a little
hot-blooded, including the President; and none
seem to regard the Castelar Government of Spain
with as much respect as the Secretary of State. At
least they do not seem to be willing to let the re-
publicanism of Spain interfere with the rights of the
United States, if the facts as they are developed in
the future prove those rights to exist. The Sec-
retary of State is unquestionably the most conserva-
tive man on this subject there is in the Cabinet, and
it is daily evident here that all the rest, notably the
President, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War,
and the Attorney-General, have lost their tempera-
ment, and would, if they had the power, commit ac-
tions in more sober moments they might regret.

It is the wish of Secretary Fish to delay the
announcement of any policy on the part of the Gov-
ernment until sufficient facts are received, upon
which to make a clear showing to the people; for,
although telegrams have been constantly passing
over the cables to and from Madrid and Havana, the
Government is not sufficiently well informed on all
matters bearing on the case as to warrant any ac-
tion except of a precautionary character. But a
majority of the Cabinet, including the President, are
for a very severe and aggressive course, and there
now seems to be no doubt that Gen. Grant will pre-
sent the case to Congress, a fortnight hence, in the
strongest language, and recommending the strongest
measures without regard to Spain or any other Gov-
ernment.

Mr. Fish says the policy of the Government will
not be developed before Congress meets, and that
the case will be so stated that the American people
will be satisfied. At 6 o'clock to-night a dispatch
was received by the Secretary from Consul-General
Hall saying he had no additional news to communi-
cate.

LISTS OF NAMES.

THE 57 PRISONERS EXECUTED ON THE 7TH OF
NOVEMBER.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The following are the names of
the officers and crew, 37 in number, who were ex-
ecuted at Santiago on the 7th inst.:

Captain—Joseph Fry.
First Mate—William Barnard.
Second Mate—James Flood.

SEAMEN.

J. C. Harris. Barney Hernald.
John Ross. Samuel Card.
John Brown. John Brown.
William Cook. Alfred Halsey.
Ignacio Duena. W. J. Price.
Antonio Duena. George Thomas.
Jose Manuel Teran. Ezekiel Durban.
Antonio Larrancendi. Thomas Walter Williams.
Eusebio Garcia. Simon Boyer.
Edward Day. Leopold Lefore.
J. S. Trujillo. A. Arc.
Jack Williamson. John Stewart.
Portiforio Corvicio. Henry Bond.
P. Alfaro. George Thompson.
Thomas Crigg. James Samuel.
Paul Khauer. James Read.

OTHERS EXECUTED OR CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The following list of 99 passengers contains the
names of the 57 prisoners executed on the 10th of
November, as well as the 42 also condemned to
death, but in regard to whose execution nothing
trustworthy has been received.

Arturo Moia. E. de Rote.
Jose Diaz. Eduardo Trullio.
Francisco de Porras. Ramon Calvo.
Juan Martero. Augustin Varona.
Alfredo Lopez. Silverio Salas.
Jose Ignacio Lamar. Salvador Penedo.
Andres Villa. Enrique Castellanos.
Andres Acosta. Rafael Pascheo.
Francisco Castillo. Canuto Guerra.
Benjamin Olazaba. Canuto Guerra.
Jose Mado. Canuto Guerra.
Raimundo Pardo. Leon Berna.
Francisco Gonzalez. Emilio Garcia.
Jose Pardo. Emilio Garcia.
Leon Berna. Emilio Garcia.
Julio Arango. Rafael Cabrera.
Jose Hernandez. Amador Rosello.
Nicolas Ramirez. Ignacio W. Topia.
Ignacio Quintan Beltran. Manuel A. Silveiro.
Perfeto Bello. Santiago Rivera.
Benito Glode. Antonio Gomez.
Luis Sanchez. Andres Echevarria.
Nicolas Ruiz. Luis Martinez.
Juan Alvarado. Jose Marin.
Alvarado Salazar. Donato Salazar.
Pedro Palarin. Pedro Palarin.
Pedro Sava. Pedro Sava.
Miguel Sava. Miguel Sava.
Serafin Mendive. Serafin Mendive.
Patrio Martinez. Patrio Martinez.
Enrique Ayada. Enrique Ayada.
Manuel Saucedo. Manuel Saucedo.
Domingo Rodriguez. Domingo Rodriguez.
Luis Robello. Luis Robello.
Arturo Rivera. Arturo Rivera.
Carlos Maria. Carlos Maria.
William S. Valls. William S. Valls.
Ramon R. D. Armas. Ramon R. D. Armas.
Manuel Monzon. Manuel Monzon.
Jose A. Smith. Jose A. Smith.
Philip Abecasis. Philip Abecasis.
William Curtis. William Curtis.
Samuel Hall. Samuel Hall.
S. Gray. S. Gray.
Sidney Robertson. Sidney Robertson.
George Winters. George Winters.
William Marhall. William Marhall.
Evan Ponto. Evan Ponto.
George Burke. George Burke.
Leopold Riso. Leopold Riso.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—IMPORTANT ORDERS IN
REGARD TO THE NAVY—REAR-ADMIRAL SCOTT TO
SAIL FOR CUBA ON MONDAY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The session of the Cabinet
to-day continued over two hours, and was the most
important which has taken place under President
Grant's Administration. The capture of the Vir-
ginia and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by

the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba formed
the subject of serious consideration, and definite ac-
tion toward maintaining the dignity of the United
States in the existing complications was taken.
While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely
reticent as to the nature of the conclusion reached
to-day, it may be said that the Administration is
thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the
people of the country, and the course of the authori-
ties will be heartily approved. One member of the
Cabinet, when approached on the subject, replied:
"As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day,
I can say nothing; but you may rest assured the
people of the country will be satisfied."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet
Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Depart-
ment, and first had a long conference with the Chief
of the Bureau of Construction and Repair as to
fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and
then with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and
Rearming relative to furnishing such vessels with
a complement of men, stores, &c. A large number
of telegrams from the Secretary and Command-
ants of the several navy-yards passed during the
day, but affairs about the Department were con-
ducted with secrecy.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the
determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that
the Government will demand of Spain the imme-
diate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly
instrumental in conducting the outrages of which
the Government so seriously complains, and if the
Castelar Government shall be unable to give the
required satisfaction this Government shall proceed
to extreme measures necessary to obtain it. Though
no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one
of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's delib-
erations, still upon its being presented there is
no positive denial. The fact is, that
owing to the determination adopted in the Cab-
inet session not to make known for the present
any portion of the important
proceedings, it is more than ordinarily difficult
to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one
of the several heads of departments, or from the
President, excepting, as mentioned above, the ad-
mission that the decision will meet the hearty ap-
proval of the American people.

There is reason to believe that one of the subjects
accompanying the discussion of the situation was
that of the Spanish man-of-war now undergoing re-
pairs at New-York, and that it was remarked in the
course of consultation, should that vessel, by any
possibility, come into the hands of this Govern-
ment, its possession would more than compensate
for the loss of the Virginia, so far as the compara-
tive values of the ships are concerned.

The Treasury Department to-day, upon the re-
quisition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped \$23,000
by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the
North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no
delay in fitting out and supplying with all necessary
stores the vessels now under orders to leave with
the least possible delay for Cuba and other points in
the West Indies. Rear-Admiral George H. Scott,
commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail
from Norfolk on Monday in the Worcester, his flag-
ship, for Havana. Specific instructions have been
given him by the Government to report daily to the
Department by telegraph from Key West, and not
rely upon the Havana cable which is under
control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eight
hours' run from Havana to Key West with a fast
gun or dispatch boat, from which point the telegrams
will be started. Secretary Robeson is well satisfied
with the condition of the vessels of our navy, and
prominent naval officers join with the Secretary in
declaring our absolute fitness to meet, with the
American men-of-war and iron-clads readily avail-
able, the greatest emergency that may arise. So far
as ordnance is concerned, the navy is in an efficient
state, having on hand at the various navy-yards
most of the ordnance which armed our vessels during
the rebellion. It consists of fifteen, eleven, and nine-
inch guns—weapons of a most formidable character.

While the President cannot declare war, he is de-
termined to place the naval service of the country
in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for
immediate use should the present war-cloud assume
such dimensions as to determine Congress upon
making a formal declaration. Should a rupture
occur between the two Governments it will be the
policy of the United States to land a sufficient force
of men on the island of Cuba, which can easily be
done under the protection of our iron-clads and
other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a
prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in
all probability be in excess of the number of troops
required to re-establish beyond any chance of failure
the authority of the United States in Cuba. This
was not stated as an official declaration, but as an
incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic.
Members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express
personal views as to their full endorsement of the
general desire for full reparation of the outrages
upon our citizens and insults to our flag, but as to
the absolute intentions of the Government, not one
who has been approached this evening considers him-
self at liberty, as already indicated, to speak.
Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet
session than that of to-day.

Upon the rumors of additional outrages by the
execution of every man on board the Virginia the
Cabinet shared the feeling of the community in
general, and every member gave some expression
of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the ou-
trages. Rear-Admiral Scott, the present command-
ant of the North Atlantic Squadron, is regarded as
in every way fit for that important trust. The Presi-
dent, while he will guard to the utmost extreme the
rights of American citizens and defend the policy
which has been determined upon, will also make
earnest recommendations to Congress in his forth-
coming message. In October, 1872, Secretary Fish,
in writing to Gen. Sickles complaining of the regula-
tions for the proceedings concerning sequestered
property in Cuba, and the embargo or confisca-
tion of property belonging to citizens of the
United States on that island, instructed him to
present the grievances of which this Government so
justly complained to the Spanish Government in a
way which, without giving offense, will leave a con-
viction that the United States are in earnest in the
expression of their views, that they expect redress,
and that if it should not be so afforded by Spain it
must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result
of the delay a marked change in the feeling and in the
temper of the people and of the Government of the
United States. This change and temper are now
fully developed, consequent upon the additional
grievance attending the seizure of the Virginia and
the executions which so swiftly followed.

DEPARTURE OF THE KANSAS.

SHE SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS—THE JUNIATA
READY FOR SEA—THE OSSLER.

The first American man-of-war has sailed for
Cuban waters. The departure of the Kansas yester-
day was the chief local event of the day. She sailed
with sealed orders, and there was much specula-
tion as to her probable destination. No
one of course could furnish official informa-
tion on the subject, though it seems
established almost beyond a doubt that the
orders received by the Kansas will take her direct
to Santiago de Cuba. Prior to the reception of her
sailing orders, the Kansas was nearly ready for sea.
Immediately upon their arrival all effort was re-
doned, and only a few hours were required to
complete her equipment. On Thursday night the
orders came, and her ammunition was hurried on
board. At daybreak the Kansas was ready for sea,
and at 10 a. m. she dropped out of the harbor.

The sloop-of-war Kansas is rated third class, and
is a screw steamer. She has 900 cubic feet displace-
ment, is a vessel of 410 tons, and carries three heavy
guns. Her crew numbers about 100 men. They

were taken on board two days ago, in anticipation
of early sailing orders. The Kansas, it will be re-
membered, was connected with the Nicaragua Exploring
Expedition, and returned to the Brooklyn Navy-
Yard only about three months ago. Since that time
she has been undergoing general repairs, which
were nearly completed when the startling news
from Cuba again called her into active service. The
officers of the Kansas are:

Commander, Alben V. Read, commanding; Lieu-
tenant Commander, Edwin H. Miller; Executive Offi-
cer, Lieut. P. G. Hyde; Navigator, Lieut. Frank
W. Nichols; Royal R. Ingraham; Paymaster, G. F.
Bemis; Assistant Surgeon, S. A. Brown; First Assist-
ant Engineer, J. P. Kelly; Assistant Engineer, B. C. Gowing;
Commander's Clerk, F. A. Benson; Paymaster's
Clerk, J. S. Rider.

The Juniata will be the next vessel ready for sea.
She returned from the Arctic regions in excellent
condition, and has required few repairs. She
has not been in dry dock since her arrival,
the only repairs which she has received
having been made by the carpenter as she lay
at her wharf. She has already received on board
nearly all her stores of every kind. Her
bunkers were partly filled with coal yesterday,
the work not being completed last evening, since the
quantity to be shipped is very large. On her return
from her northern voyage she had on board a consid-
erable supply of Greenland coal. This has been
forcibly discharged, and her bunkers can hardly be
refilled before this evening. Her guns were also
nearly all taken on board. Of these
there are six nine-inch guns, one 11-inch,
and one 60-pound Parrott gun. The 11-inch
gun is still in the dock, but will be
shipped this morning. All ordnance stores are al-
ready on board. The Juniata will probably be
ready for sea this evening or to-morrow, but it is
hardly expected she will sail before Wednesday.
Officer Merriman went on board the receiving ves-
sel Vermont yesterday afternoon, for the purpose
of filling the vacancies now existing in the Juniata's
crew. The officers are, with two or three excep-
tions, the same as on her return from her Arctic
voyage, and are as follows:

Commander, Daniel L. Braine; Lieutenant-Com-
mander and Executive Officer, E. C. Merriman; Lieu-
tenant, George W. De Long, G. E. Ide, E. P. McCallan,
W. Chip; Masters, T. E. Upton, W. P. Beckley, S. P.
Combs, S. H. Hulse; Ensign, J. W. Keeler; Captain's
Clerk, Gilbert Marbury; Paymaster's Clerk, H. C. Wood;
Boatswain, Peter Hunkins; Sailsman, J. Van Meter;
Carpenter, Martin; Gunner, W. K. Henderson.

The report that the sloop-of-war Osslip had
anchored off the Battery yesterday, at 11 a. m., was
extensively circulated in the afternoon, and occa-
sioned much surprise. It was supposed her former
orders must have been countermanded, and that she
was to depart for Cuban waters. The officers, how-
ever, say the truth of the matter is she has received
no orders contrary to those previously announced,
and is now on her way to Newport, whence she will
depart for Brazil and will join the South Atlantic
squadron. She is prepared for a three years' cruise.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yester-
day, Admiral Rowan said the United States had
little to fear from the Spanish navy. To be sure the
American navy was not in good condition, but
Spain's navy was crippled as well. The United States
could dispatch a considerable fleet, and could fear-
lessly cope with anything that Spain could fit out.

OTHER NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

BUSY TIMES AT LOCAL SHIP-YARDS.

For the purpose of ascertaining facts concern-
ing the Tennessee, now undergoing repairs and
alterations at the foot of East Ninth-st., a TRIBUNE
reporter called at the office of the Morgan Iron Works,
where he was informed that a semi-official infor-
mation had been received from Washington that all pos-
sible rapidity in the completion of the vessel's outfit
was desirable. An effort will accordingly be made to
get her ready for sea within 30 days. It will be re-
membered that the Tennessee was originally provided
with Ericsson engines, which, on the occasion of
her trial trip with the Santo Domingo Com-
mission, proved to be unfit for the service.
She was accordingly put into the hands of Messrs.
Roach & Son, and Ericsson compound engines were
ordered to be substituted for the original engines.
This has already been done, and when her coal-bunker
and the new iron flooring are completed she will be
ready to receive her armament. The change of engines
has made additional room in her lower hold for about 700
tons of coal, which will increase her capacity so as to
enable her to make an 18 days' trip.

The monitors Wyandott and Nahant are also under-
going repairs at this firm's yard in Chester, Penn., and
will be in sea-going condition within 30 days. They have
also in different stages of completion four iron steamers
of 1,500 tons each, building for private parties, but
which could be turned over to the Government at a
moment's notice, and would be ready to sail within 30 days. No in-
quiry made for the completion of the vessel's outfit was
desirable. An effort will accordingly be made to
get her ready for sea within 30 days. It will be re-
membered that the Tennessee was originally provided
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has made additional room in her lower hold for about 700
tons of coal, which will increase her capacity so as to
enable her to make an 18 days' trip.

The work on the Spanish iron-clad Arapahoe still goes
on. She remains in the dry dock, but at present the
dock will not be required for the repair of any Ameri-
can vessel. She will probably be allowed to remain
where she is for the present, and the work of repairing
will be hastened as much as possible.

There is little to report concerning the Minnesota, the
Colorado, the Swatara, and the Beanoque. Repairs are
advancing with the ordinary rapidity, but nothing
more. Forty days at least will be required to
complete the vessel's outfit, unless the Beanoque prove
an exception, and there is much to be accomplished
before she will be capable of heavy service. The Swa-
tara, though an old vessel, is practically new. She has
been completely rebuilt, was relaunched a short time
since, and in 30 days will be one of the staunchest vessels
in the navy.

WHAT THE SHIPYARDS CAN DO.

The various shipyards of this city and its vicinity
were also visited by a reporter, who wished to ascer-
tain the facilities of each for building and fitting out
vessels for the event of a general demand for them be-
ing made by Government. Wm. H. Webb, once the
largest builder in the United States, has leased his yard
for commercial purposes, and it is now practically out
of the question. His ship-building business was aban-
doned some six years ago.

Divine Butts, Jr., whose yard is at foot of Conover-st.,
Brooklyn, has facilities for the employment of 500 men,
and if occasion required could turn out a seaworthy ves-
sel of 1,000 tons in 30 days.

At P. J. O'Connell & Co.'s yard, Erie Basin, Brook-
lyn, a capacity is claimed for turning out two vessels
per month of 1,000 tons each.

C. & B. Butler, No. 224 South-st., built the Spanish
gunboat Albatros which left New-York in 1869. These
boats were ten in number, of 300 tons each, and were
built by this firm in 105 days. They expressed the
belief that they could now build ten vessels of much
more effective grade in the same length of time. They
have no vessel in hand at present except a small schooner
which would hardly be available.

At the Greenpoint yard, John Engle & Son, foot of
Greenpoint-ave., who built the "Woodhull" (the first
United States gunboat used in the late war), in 55 days,
can now turn out a 1,000-ton vessel in not less than 120
days. Lawrence & Poulton, foot of Noble-st., have about
the same capacity. Also Henry Stearns, foot of Huron-st.,
has a yard of like capacity. Mr. Stearns has just
completed a 1,000-ton vessel, for the use of the New
Jersey Southern Railroad, which might readily be trans-
formed into an effective gun-boat by the addition of an
armament and the necessary adjuncts thereof.

Capt. Samuel Sneden also has an extensive yard at
the foot of the Hudson. His facilities for building
vessels of any required size are abundant.

MORE SEAMEN ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN CUBAN
WATERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 14.—By an order
from the Navy Department, all the sailors on board the
United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station,
and all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship
on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

THE BROOKLYN AND FRANKLIN TO BE PREPARED
FOR SEA—TWO HUNDRED SAILORS SENT TO THE
BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Orders have been re-
ceived at the Navy-Yard here to fit out the United

States receiving ship Sabine, at this station,
and all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship
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